

Allies Make Slight Advances Between Oise and Rheims

FAILED IN HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE ANTWERP



Belgians in the trenches on the outskirts of Antwerp

A Belgian regiment in one of the trenches on the outskirts of Antwerp. It is here on the extreme edge of the fortifications of Antwerp that the "Grand Guard" is entrenched. The soldiers suffered untold hardships. For days at a time they were forced to remain in these trenches almost waist high in water, due to the deluge of rain.

STEINMETZ TO EDISON; WORD OF APPRECIATION

Wizard of Electricity Eulogizes Famous American Inventor on Anniversary of Electric Lamp.

BEST INFORMED MAN IN WORLD
No Field of Human Knowledge in Which He Is Not Deeply Informed, and This Despite Fact He Has No College Education.

"It is true that Edison never went to any college," said Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, a wizard of electricity, in speaking of the wonderful invention of the electric lamp, which Edison produced thirty-five years ago this month.

Up to the very hour when Thomas A. Edison produced the first electric lamp, October 21, 1879, the scientists and engineers of the world insisted that it was impossible to achieve the impossible.

On that day a new and mighty industry was born, and the world of artificial illumination revolutionized.

The first time T. A. Edison was in 1892 at the International Electric Congress in Chicago," continues Mr. Steinmetz. "Mr. Rudolph Eickmeyer introduced me to him, and Edison, jokingly pointing to me, said: 'Pure theory' and 'practice' and at last, 'Pure practice'." This is the attitude Edison has always taken, declaring himself a mere practical man. The newspaper men have expanded on this, and so created the irreducible, which was the revelation of belief, even in Germany. It generally is believed that the fate of Antwerp will have an invaluable moral effect.

FALL OF ANTWERP

MAY PROLONG WAR
LONDON, October 11.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Times has sent the following dispatch:

"In official circles here it is recognized that the fall of Antwerp may prolong the war. The Germans are certain to rebuild the forts, which will be a base for Zeppelin attacks against the British coast. And yet it is obvious that, under present conditions, the Germans cannot recapture the city without the aid of the Belgian army, which is now in the hands of the French."

OBITUARY

Mrs. John A. Bawel.
Mrs. M. L. Bawel, wife of John A. Bawel, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at her home. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the residence, 108 South Pine street.

Mrs. William E. Moran.
Mrs. Catherine Moran, sixty-five years old, wife of William E. Moran, died last night at 11:45 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Meade, of 518 North Thirty-fourth street. She is survived by her husband and the following children: C. M. Moran, Mrs. T. J. Meade, Mrs. R. W. Carter and Mrs. E. J. Clifton, of Washington. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

DEATHS

BAWEL.—Entered into rest, after a long illness, at 5 P. M. Sunday, October 11, 1914, at her residence, MRS. M. L. BAWEL, wife of Mr. John A. Bawel.

GILLIS.—Died at her home, at Tobaccoville, Va., at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, October 11, ROSA WHITWORTH, wife of T. H. Gillis. She is survived by her husband and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Nannie Huggins, Mrs. L. A. Green, Mrs. E. J. Wood, W. E. and C. C. Whitworth.

MORAN.—Died, at 11:45 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, T. J. Meade, 518 North Thirty-fourth street, CATHERINE, beloved wife of William E. Moran, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She is survived by her husband and five children—C. M. Moran, Mrs. T. J. Meade, Mrs. R. W. Carter, Mrs. E. J. Clifton, of Washington, D. C. Funeral notice later.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST.—Yesterday morning, between Pine and Cary streets, or on Oakwood, a broad car, or Highland Park car, a black and white initials L. S. Reward if returned to 15 South Pine street.

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Charley D. Steinmetz

Thomas A. Edison

always find him fully familiar with the subject and able to give you valuable hints solving your difficulties, as I have found more than once during the various times I had the pleasure to meet him, and that even in the highly theoretical aspects of the subject. Thus, for instance, most electrical engineers now consider the subject of transients one of the most recently explored and most intricate fields of electrical engineering; but already in his first direct current installation Edison met such phenomena and understood and explained them. From my experience, I consider Edison to-day as the man best informed in all fields of human knowledge.

VEIL AGAIN DRAWN OVER BATTLE FRONT

(Continued From First Page.)

as far as possible their positions here, where they have pierced the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul along the River Meuse. Should they be successful against the allies elsewhere, this doubtless would be the route by which they would endeavor to enter the heart of France.

Two German aeroplanes, which seem to choose Sundays for their visits, flew over Paris to-day. They dropped a score of bombs, which killed three persons and wounded twenty, but did no material damage.

Part of the Antwerp garrison and 2,000 of the British naval volunteers who crossed into Holland and laid down their arms, have been interned, and will have to remain there until the end of the war. Some of the Germans also unwillingly crossed the frontier and were treated similarly.

APPEARS TO BE

NO END OF REFUGEES
Of refugees, there appears to be no end. The Dutch towns are crowded with people who left their homes in Belgium. Hollanders are finding difficulty in providing for them. The Germans, however, have invited the refugees to return to their own country, promising them fair treatment.

England also continues to be a place of refuge for many fugitives, wounded officers and men, who are crossing from Ostend on the regular steamers.

In Antwerp everything is quiet, after days of turmoil. The Germans who arranged with the burgomaster for the surrender of the town, all the military authorities having left, have issued a warning to the people that disturbances or attacks on Germans will be severely dealt with. So far as can be ascertained, the damage done to Antwerp by the bombardment was not so serious as at first reported. The cathedral, art gallery, museum and other public buildings are in the northwestern part of the city along the Scheldt, where the shells did not fall.

A Berlin report says the heavy guns

have been sent to France. If this is true, probably the Verdun forts along the French frontier, which are hindering the German advance, are to be attacked. In this case, however, there is a big field army behind the forts so that, while the destruction would make progress easier for the Germans, it would not absolutely insure their advance.

General von Bessler, who directed the attack on Antwerp, and Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the German Emperor, who was one of the first to enter the city, have been decorated by the Emperor. What the taking of the town cost the Germans is not known, but it is reported from Holland that trainloads of wounded are being conveyed to the hospitals at the German base.

FAMINE THREATENS

THROUGHOUT BELGIUM
Famine has threatened throughout Belgium. This is to be expected in a country which has been ravaged by war for upwards of two months. On the East Prussian frontier the Russians still are engaged with the German rear guard, west of Suwalki, and to the southeast of Wirballen.

Of the battles in Galicia and Poland, the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present, but the Austrians declare a recent attack on Przemyśl was repulsed, and that the Russians have evacuated trenches on the western front, which the Austrians occupied.

The Austrians also claim victories over the Russians at Lanent and Dynow, in Galicia. It is known that they have received reinforcements. This Petrograd admits has compelled a change in the plans of the Russian army.

The Montenegrins claim a victory over the Austrians in Bosnia, where they say the Austrians tried to cut off the Montenegrin army passing to Sarajevo, but were defeated with heavy losses.

More alarming reports come from Italy of the spread of cholera in Austria. The Roumanian government has thought it necessary to take precaution for the protection of the Austrian legation at Bucharest. Turkey, too, is making preparations of a warlike character. The Young Turks are said to be largely under the influence of the Germans.

A dispatch from Athens says the Turks are displaying great activity in Syria, Palestine and Northern Arabia.

MINIMUM PRICES FIXED BY COMMITTEE OF FIVE

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price was used. If it was only slightly lower than the offered price the last actual quotation was fixed upon, but if it was a number of points lower than the offered price the committee used its judgment in setting a price.

ALLIES SUCCESSFULLY CROSS RIVER SOMME

Whole Operation Occupies Only Forty Minutes, and Takes Germans by Surprise.

THEN MARCH TO ASSAULT BRAY
Enemy Forced to Abandon Town and Retire in Northerly Direction, and Retreat Is Not Checked Until Bapaume Is Reached.

LONDON, October 11 (5:02 P. M.).—

Provincial newspapers, says Reuters' Paris correspondent, publish details of fierce fighting in Picardy and Artois, particularly around Roye and Lassigny, since the last week of September.

After the occupation of Roye, he says, it is related, the German right practically was enveloped and made desperate efforts to escape. On September 26 General von Kluck's army extended its front as far as Arras, which town the limit beyond which the Germans could not extend, because beyond stretched the plain of Lower Flanders, where no natural defenses exist.

From September 23 to the beginning of October the Germans made numerous counter-attacks, the heaviest between Amiens and Peronne.

Seventeen miles northwest of Amiens is Bray, commanding the roads to Fapaume and Arras. The Germans chose this point to arrest the pursuit of the allies. Parallel with their progress northward on October 1 were French troops from Roye, forming about three divisions, with much artillery to cover their crossing to the Somme.

While the bulk of the German forces waited for the allies before Bray, the general staff of the allies determined to attempt the crossing of the river on a front three and one-half miles wide, between Valre and Mericourt. At this point the ground is low, swampy and wooded, and easy to defend if warning were given, but the Germans neglected to fortify the position, and brought all their artillery fire to bear on the Bray road.

Early on October 1, during an artillery duel, the allied infantry swarmed toward the west, and descended to the Somme towards Corbie to attempt a crossing. At midday the troops, wading through the bogs, began crossing, some of them using rafts and trail canvas boats. One regiment crossed by means of a rope stretched from bank to bank. The cavalry passed over a ford.

The whole operation occupied only forty minutes. At 1 P. M. the three divisions were on the right bank of the Somme. When the enemy realized the meaning of the movement, the allies were in battle formation, and marching to assault Bray. While the infantry made an attack on the rest of the village, the cavalry was capturing the enemy's position on the other side, and the French night artillery was maintaining an incessant cannonade from the direction of Mericourt.

The moment for a general assault having arrived, the infantry dashed forward and occupied the German trenches. The Germans were forced to abandon Bray and retire in a northerly direction.

Near Albert the Germans were pushed back on the French cavalry and forced to abandon their guns. The retreat was not checked until Bapaume was reached.

ALLIES EVERYWHERE

PARIS, October 11 (3:14 P. M.).—The following announcement was made to-day by the French War Office:

"First. On our left wing German cavalry, which has seized certain points of passage over the Lys, east of Aire, returned last night into the Armentieres district. Between Arras and the Oise, the enemy made a vigorous, but vain attack, on the right bank of the Ancre.

"Second. On the centre between the Oise and Rheims, our troops have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly to the northwest of

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CASH OR CREDIT

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Soissons. Between Craonne and Rheims, German night attacks have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse, there is nothing to report. In the Woivre district, the Germans have delivered some violent attacks. In the region of Apremont, west of St. Mihiel, there was fighting during the night of the ninth and tenth day. Apremont was taken and retaken, the town finally remaining in our hands.

"Third. On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace, there is nothing to report. To sum up, we have everywhere maintained our positions.

"In the eastern theatre, the fighting of the Russians with the German rear guard to the southeast of Wirballen and upon the line of the lakes to the west of Suwalki continues."

PRINCE JOACHIM REJOINS THE ARMY

LONDON, October 11 (5:50 P. M.).—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent says a message has been received at Amsterdam from Berlin, stating that Prince Joachim, wounded in battle, has recovered and rejoined the army.

MONTENEGRINS INFLECT BIG LOSS ON AUSTRIANS

LONDON, October 11 (11:55 P. M.).—A Reuters dispatch from Cetinje says that on October 7 the Montenegrins engaged the Austrians in the greatest battle since the beginning of the war near Kalenovitch in Bosnia. The Austrians, 20,000 strong, tried to cut off the Montenegrin army operating towards Sarajevo. The Montenegrins surprised their foes as they were marching in column formation, and in the first day of fighting inflicted a loss of 1,500 men.

The Austrians, says the correspondent, seeing the impossibility of advancing toward Sarajevo, fell back on Kalenovitch, leaving 500 more killed and wounded. The Montenegrins took a large number of prisoners and captured a large quantity of stores.

CHOLERA IS SPREADING OVER DUAL MONARCHY

LONDON, October 11.—A Rome dispatch says, according to a Vienna message, cholera is spreading over the entire dual monarchy, new cases averaging forty daily.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR PETROGRAD

LONDON, October 11 (3:15 P. M.).—George T. Marye, Jr., departed to-day for his post as American ambassador to Russia. He is accompanied by Petrograd by Mrs. Marye.

GERMANS ORDERED MONUMENTS SAVED

(Continued From First Page.)

called together about thirty of his countrymen living in the capital and exhorted them to telegraph their relatives in Brazil, informing them that they are in full enjoyment of security and liberty.

Conditions in Germany are absolutely normal. No one could believe that the country is in a state of war. All the factories are open and busy. Theatres and cafes everywhere, are well patronized. All trains are running according to schedule.

It is officially stated in Vienna that another Russian attack south of Przemyśl yesterday was repulsed. Thereafter the Russian retreat became so general that the western front was evacuated.

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN HOLLAND

LONDON, October 11 (9:20 P. M.).—A dispatch from Rotterdam says: "The southern frontier of Holland still is flooded near Rosendael. Refugees continue to arrive in Holland. They now number close upon a million."

GERMANS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF ANTWERP

LONDON, October 11 (12:05 P. M.).—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent says a Berlin message brings the official announcement of the German army headquarters of the capture of Antwerp.

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werp with all its forts. The announcement adds: "The number of prisoners cannot be estimated. We took an enormous amount of supplies of all kinds." The occupation of Antwerp was announced in Brussels by notices posted on the walls. The news caused astonishment as the population had been led to believe Antwerp was impregnable.

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who arrived with other refugees, probably will go to Switzerland.

SIERGE OF ANTWERP COST GERMANS HEAVILY

LONDON, October 11 (11:23 P. M.).—The following dispatch from Antwerp, under date of October 10, is forwarded to the Reuters Telegram Company: "The few people who remained in Antwerp during the bombardment are leaving their cellars. The German commander has made Burgomaster Jan Devos his adviser in the administration of the city."

"The damage by the bombardment was not serious, as the Germans attempted wherever possible, to save the historic buildings."

"Reports from Brussels say the siege of Antwerp cost the Germans heavily. Last Thursday, five trains of forty cars each, left with wounded."

PROCLAMATION ISSUED TO PEOPLE OF ANTWERP

LONDON, October 11 (12:15 P. M.).—A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam says General von Bessler, commander of the German troops that captured Antwerp, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp: 'No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city.'"

The Hague dispatch says Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the Emperor, was among the first German officers to penetrate the fortifications of Antwerp. He sent an enthusiastic message to the Emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon the Prince and General von Buelow.

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